

satisfactory determinations. Moreover, there is a certain element of suspense, well maintained from the moment the slimy strings are picked off the rake to the final curtain when the specimens are gleefully submitted to High Authority for verification. The chances of turning up something worth while are always excellent.

For example, the authors of this note spent a brief twilight hour on the Sudbury River at Wayland, Massachusetts, last summer (August 8, 1933) and in due course discovered themselves to be the proud collectors of authentic *P. panormitanus* Biv., var. *major* G. Fischer in young fruit. With the exception of Nantucket and Marthas Vineyard, this species apparently has not been reported as occurring in southern New England east of the Berkshires. According to Fernald it shows a very striking preference for basic or slightly alkaline (or brackish) waters. Consequently it seems somewhat out of place in a sluggish river noted for its peaty meadows. A specimen has been filed at the Herbarium of the New England Botanical Club.—
RICHARD J. EATON AND LUDLOW GRISCOM.

A GRASS NEW TO MISSOURI.—During the month of September, 1933, while in Forest Park in the city of St. Louis, the writer noticed a strange-looking grass growing about the margins of the northeast portion of the Lagoon at the base of "Art Hill." Superficially, the ovate-lanceolate leaves with strongly clasping bases, papillose-hispid nodes and sheaths, and ciliate margins towards the base of the blades suggested an abnormal-appearing *Panicum clandestinum*, but the long slender awns protruding from each of the spikelets and the habit of creeping at the nodes added puzzlement to the situation. The grass was determined at the U. S. National Herbarium, and found to be *Arthraxon hispidus* (Thunb.) Merr. var. *cryptatherus* (Hack.) Honda, a species of the tribe *Andropogoneae*, but, according to Mrs. Agnes Chase, "an exception of all the keys except Professor Hitchcock's, and his is not yet published." It is a native of China, Japan, and Korea, and is a recent introduction in the United States, having been collected in this country previously from half a dozen states. Although it has been collected from Arkansas, this is its first record from Missouri.—JULIAN A. STEYERMARK, Missouri Botanical Garden, St. Louis, Mo.